When the DPC was held for the pos of UDC there was no eligible S.T. candidate in the feeder cadre. Two S.T. candidates have since become eligible and the DPC is being convened this month.

राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग वित्त विकास निगम

*149. **श्रीमती चन्द्रिका अभिनन्दन जैन** : क्या कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने वर्ष 1992-93 और 1993-94 के दौरान "राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग वित्त विकास निगम" को पिछड़े वर्गों हेतु धनराशि का आवंटन किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) सरकार ने कितने राज्यों में ऐसे निगमों की स्थापना की है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इन निगमों के लिये कतिपय अतिरिक्त सिफारिशें की हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कल्याण मंत्री (श्री सीता राम केसरी)

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) 1992-93 — 25 करोड़ रुपये 1993-94—32 करोड़ रुपए

(ग) पिछड़े वर्गों को वित्त पोषित करने के लिए 11 राज्यों ने अलग-अलग निगम स्थापित किये हैं जो निम्नलिखित हैं :—

1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश 2. असम 3. बिहार
4. गोवा 5. कर्नाटक 6. गुजरात
7. हरियाणा 8. हिमाचल प्रदेश 9. पंजाब
10. तमिलनाडु 11. उत्तर प्रदेश

सात राज्यों में कोई अलग पिछड़ा वर्ग निगम नहीं है लेकिन राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग निगम का कार्य करने के लिये चैनेलाइजिंग एजेंसी के रूप में अन्य संगठनों को नामित किया है, वे राज्य हैं :— -- संग

1. मध्य प्रदेश 2. त्रिपुरा 3. दिल्ली
4. केरल 5. उड़ीसा 6. महाराष्ट्र
7. जम्मू और कश्मीर

(घ) जहां तक भारत सरकार का सम्बन्ध है, राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग वित्त एवं विकास निगम को पिछड़े वर्गों के अधिक गरीब वर्गों के लाभ के लिए आर्थिक एवं विकासशील गतिविधियां उन्नत करने के उद्देश्य से एक शीर्षस्थ निकाय के रूप में स्थापित किया गया है ।

(ङ) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उन राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दी है जिनमें इस समय पिछड़े वर्गों के विकास को उन्नत करने हेतु कोई निगम नहीं है कि वे ऐसे निगम स्थापित करें ।

Duel Pricing System for Sugar

*150. SYED SIBTEY RAZI : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to allow the duel pricing system for sugar to continue in the county ;

(b) if so, the details thereof with background for such a move ;

(c) whether the common people will be benefited with this move ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the existence of such a system ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTERY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The duel pricing policy has been existence since 1967, excepting for short periods of break in 1971-72 and 1978-79. Under this policy, a specified percentage (at present 40%) of the total production of each sugar factory (except factories covered under various incentive scheme is procured by the Government at controlled ex-factory levy prices for distribution through the Public Distribution System at a uniform retail issue price throughout the country. The balance production (at present 60%) is allowed to be sold by the factories in the open market as free-sale sugar through the mechanism of monthly releases.

(c) and (d) Under this policy, a certain portion of the requirement of sugar of the consumer is made available to him from the Public distribution System at a uniform retail issue price, which is less than the market price. The additional requirement has to be met by him from the free sale market. This dual pricing policy has been found to be most effective and has stood the test of time and is therefore proposed to be continued in the interests of common people, who stand to benefit by its distribution through the Public Distribution System.

Crises in Sugar Industry

*151. SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE :

SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA :

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether as reported in the Observer of February 1, 1994 major sugar producers including the President of National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Ltd. have warned Government against a crises brewing in the industy :

(b) if so, what is the nature, magnitude and other details of the 'crisis" apprehended by the sugar producers; and

(c) what is Government response thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been mainly stated that on account of lower sugar production this season a crisis regarding availability of sugar would develop if the monthly quota mechanism of releases is not used effectively. It has been further estimated that the stocks would decline to 1.5 million tonnes at the end of the seaon, as against more than 3.0 million tonnes at the end of 1992-93 season.

(c) Monthly releases of sugar are regulated keeping in view the production, stocks, availability of alternate sweeteners price trends, requirement for festivals, etc. to ensure adequate availability of sugar in the open market at reasonable prices. Since a spurt in prices, marginal increases had to be made in the monthly quotas. Accordingly from October, 1993 to March, 1994 a total quantity of 37.70 lakh tonnes has been released for internal consumption, as against 37.40 lakh tonnes during the corresponding period last season, thereby showing an increase of 0.8% over the previous season.

Government is aware of the likely shortfall in production of sugar during this season which may lead to inadequate carryover stocks at the end of the season. Efforts are being made to boost sugar production during the current season. Other remedial measures, as deemed necessary would be taken at the appropriate time.

Demands of Kendriya Vidyalaya Employees' Association

*152. SHRI MISA R. GANESAN :

SHRI SUNDER SINGH BHANDARI :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) what are the details of the demands, for acceptance of which the Joint Action Committee of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan's Associations of Enployees has launched a phased nation-wide stir in January, 1994;

(b) whether any efforts have been made by Governmeat to hold bilateral negotiations for a settlement ;

(c) if so, the details thereof and theresults achieved; and

(d) if not, what are the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) to (d) The Joint Action Committee which includes some office bearers of recognised association gave a list of 25 demands. The Commissioner, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan discussed these demands with the represent atives and explained the position in regard to each demand. 16 demands are accepted by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, and 6 are not accepted in view of the policy framework available for Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. 3 demands require further examination.